

**THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA**

DAVID C. HENDERSON, individually and)
on behalf of all others similarly situated,)
)
)
Plaintiffs,)
)
)
vs.)
) **Civil Action No. 1:12-cv-00437**
REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY, LLC.,)
CASCADE CARTRIDGE, INC. A/K/A)
CCI AMMUNITION)
)
Defendants.)

**DEFENDANT REMINGTON ARMS COMPANY'S
OPPOSITION TO PLAINTIFF'S MOTION FOR EXTENSION
OF TIME TO FILE A CLASS CERTIFICATION MOTION**

Defendant, Remington Arms Company LLC ("Remington"), by and through undersigned counsel, hereby submits this response to Plaintiff's Motion for Extension of Time to File a Class Certification Motion (Docket No. 30, hereinafter "Motion to Extend").

I. INTRODUCTION

Plaintiff's attempt to extend his deadline to file a motion for class certification is untimely under Middle District of North Carolina Local Rule 23.1(b) requiring a putative class representative plaintiff file a motion for class certification "[w]ithin 90 days after the filing of [his] complaint[.]". Plaintiff filed his putative class action Complaint on January 31, 2012, in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Texas. (Docket No. 1). The Northern District of Texas has the same local rule mandating that a putative class representative plaintiff file a motion for certification within 90-days of filing the complaint. (*See* N.D. of Texas Local Rule 23.2: "Within 90 days of filing a class action complaint, . . . an attorney for the plaintiff must move for certification."). Under the local rules of both federal courts, Plaintiff was to have

filed his motion for class certification by April 30, 2012. He failed to do so. As a result, Plaintiff's Motion should be denied.

II. ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND

As its responsive pleading to the Complaint, Remington filed a Rule 12(b)(6) motion to dismiss on April 9, 2012 (Docket No. 13), and a motion to transfer to this District Court (Docket No. 17) that same day. Plaintiff did not respond to either motion and instead agreed to transfer the case to the Middle District of North Carolina where a nearly identical putative class action, *Maxwell v. Remington*, 1:10-cv-0918, is pending. A joint motion to transfer was filed on May 1, 2012. (Docket No. 24). On May 2, 2012, the Northern District of Texas entered its order transferring this action to this Court. (Docket No. 25).

While the case was pending in the Northern District of Texas, Plaintiff did not move to extend his deadline to file a motion for class certification. After the case was transferred to this Court, Plaintiff waited until June 7, 2012, to file a motion to extend his deadline to file a motion for class certification. (Docket No. 30). Plaintiff's Motion to Extend was filed nearly 6-weeks after the April 30, 2012 deadline to move for certification expired.

III. ARGUMENT AND AUTHORITIES

Plaintiff does not dispute that Middle District of North Carolina Local Rule 23.1(b) required him to move for class certification within 90-days of the filing of his Complaint purporting to commence a class action under Rule 23 of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. Further, as referenced in Plaintiff's Motion to Extend (Docket No. 30 at ¶ 9), this request for an extension of time implicates Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 6, which provides, in pertinent part, as follows:

When an act may or must be done within a specified time, the court may, for good cause, extend the time:

- (A) with or without motion or notice if the court acts, or if a request is made, before the original time or its extension expires; or
- (B) on motion made after the time has expired if the party failed to act because of excusable neglect.

Fed. R. Civ. P. 6(b)(1). Thus, while motions for extensions of time made before the deadline's expiration require only a showing of "good cause," a more rigorous "excusable neglect" standard applies if the movant waits until after expiration of the deadline. *Morris-Belcher v. Hous. Auth. of City of Winston-Salem*, 1:04-CV-255, 2005 WL 1423592, *3 (M.D.N.C. June 17, 2005). Here, Plaintiff has not shown or even attempted to show that his failure to act until after the deadline expired was because of "excusable neglect." See *Howard v. Gutierrez*, 474 F. Supp. 2d 41, 57 (D.D.C. 2007) ("inadvertence, ignorance of the rules, or mistakes construing the rules do not usually constitute 'excusable' neglect." (citation omitted)).

Plaintiff's Motion to Extend is untimely and should be denied. The policies behind Rule 23(c)(1)(A) (requiring "[a]t the earliest practicable time after a person sues . . . the court must determine by order whether to certify the action as a class action") and Local Rule 23.1(b) include fundamental fairness to putative class action defendants, who should not remain "indefinitely uncertain as to the number of individuals or parties to whom they may ultimately be held liable[.]" *Price v. Cannon Mills*, 113 F.R.D. 66, 72-73 (M.D. N.C. 1986) (denying putative class plaintiff's attempt to file class certification motion filed after the 90-day deadline); see also *Joseph N. Main P.C. v. Electronic Data Systems Corp.*, 168 F.R.D. 573, 577 (N.D. Tex. 1996) (denying class certification motion filed 63-days late under local rule).¹

¹ The 90-day rules imposed by this Court and the Northern District of Texas are not unique. Nor is the dismissal of class allegations for failure to comply with the timeliness requirement. See, e.g., *Grandson v. University of Minnesota*, 272 F.3d 568, 574 (8th Cir. 2001) (no abuse of discretion in striking class allegations for failure to comply with local rule requiring class certification motion within 90-days after case filed); *Hall v. Bio-Medical Application, Inc.*, 671 F.2d 300, 302-03 (8th Cir. 1982) (same); *Howard v. Gutierrez*, 474 F. Supp. 2d 41, 57 (D.D.C. 2007) (striking class allegations for failure to file within 90-day period); *Thomas v. Knight*, 257 F. Supp. 2d 86, 91 n.5 (D.D.C. 2003), aff'd, 2003 WL 22239653 (D.C. Cir. 2003) (striking class allegations for failure to file certification motion within 90-days under local rule); *Seils v. Rochester City School Dist.*, 192 F. Supp. 2d 100, 126 (W.D. N.Y. 2002), judgment aff'd, 99 Fed. Appx. 350 (2d Cir. 2004) ("plaintiffs' failure to move [under local rule] in a timely fashion is deemed an intentional abandonment and waiver of all class action allegations").

IV. **CONCLUSION**

Defendant Remington respectfully requests that the Court deny Plaintiff's Motion for Extension of Time to File a Class Certification Motion because it is untimely and fails to establish the "excusable neglect" required for the extension.

Respectfully submitted this 22nd day of June, 2012.

/s/ Frederick W. Rom

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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I hereby certify that on June 22, 2012, I electronically filed the foregoing **Defendant Remington Arms Company, LLC'S Opposition to Plaintiff's Motion for Extension of Time to File a Class Certification Motion** with the Clerk of Court using the CM/ECF system which will send notification of such filing to the following:

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